

Socialism As An Evolutionary Process

THE fact is being recognized more and more by scientists that our civilization is in a constant flow, like a river, the current of which is ever changing.

Yet one of the greatest obstacles with which Socialists have to contend is the notion that whatever is, must be the immutable order of nature. Because the wage system has prevailed as far back as any one can remember, people fancy that this system constitutes the necessary condition for civilized society. Social-Democrats say this is a fundamental error, and history proves it.

The present state of things grew out of feudalism and serfdom, which followed a system of master and slave.

In the ancient states there was no wage system, there was slavery. The master was the absolute lord of the persons of his slaves, of the soil and of the instruments of labor, which then were crude and simple.

Serfdom constituted the next great stage. The lords of the soil were the dominant class, but the workers of the soil were personally free, although attached to the soil where they were born. Now, this second stage, although far below our civilization, was at any rate much above chattel slavery.

But the progress of mankind demanded another step, and that was capitalism. This was unknown during the former periods of the world which had wealth but not capital.

This third stage of the development of our race has given occasion for the rise of a class of exploiters, unknown to any of the former civilizations. Our plutocracy, our industrial, commercial and moneyed aristocracy, are now the masters of all production in all civilized countries so whose good will, or rather, upon whose profits, the laboring people of the world depend for a living.

And all these evils are heightened by cut-throat competition, which not only forces wage workers into a struggle to see who shall live and who shall starve, but which also compels the employers to pay as little for their labor as possible.

But the laborers are by no means the only sufferers. The small employers, and the small merchants are just as much victims of this cruel kind of competition as the wage-workers. The fierce competition lessens the profit on each article, and that must be compensated for by greater numbers of them being produced and sold. That is, the cheaper the goods, the more capital is required.

Precisely, then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account has disappeared in the struggle between hand-work and machine-work, for the same reason the small employers with their little machinery, their small capital, and their little stock of goods are being driven from the field by the trusts.

Our social order, or rather social disorder, may fitly be compared to a ladder of which the middle rungs are being torn away one by one. And this absorption of the smaller fortunes by the large ones is much hastened by the industrial crises, called "panics," which make their appearance every fifteen or twenty years.

The principle involved in "trusts" is the principle of co-operation instead of competition—but it is the co-operation of capitalists only, not the co-operation of the people. The object of a "trust" is greater regularity of production, steadiness of price and a uniform system of credit. It is the show of Socialism, and it is used for the benefit of a few capitalists, instead of the nation.

And if this goes on, and according to all natural consequences it must go on, for all the great capital wants to be invested, then in a very short time we shall find most of our industries conducted by "trusts" from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But these phenomena have also another meaning. They bring before the public mind the question whether we are to have organized capital or organized production? For it is perfectly evident that we must in the future have organized business action of some sort. Shall we have it for the capitalists only, or for the whole people?

In other words, the "trusts" prepare the public mind for Socialism.

If our "statesmen" were less blind to the logic of events which are

Milwaukee's Great Socialist Mask Ball

Biggest Thing Ever Undertaken in Milwaukee in Way of Carnival Celebration Now Assured—\$400.00 in Cash Prizes Will Attract Finest Efforts of Maskers—Entire Auditorium Building Rented for the Occasion—Arrangement Committee Calls for the Co-operation of All Socialists At Once

The biggest thing ever undertaken by the Social-Democrats in Milwaukee will take place at the Auditorium, Jan. 28. The Social-Democratic mask carnival on that night, Jan. 28, will surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in Milwaukee.

The entire building, main hall and smaller halls, have all been rented for the occasion. The city is liberally flooded with advertisements of the event. Nothing that labor, enthusiasm and legitimate expense can do to make the undertaking of the growing young Social-Democratic party a huge success from every standpoint is being left undone.

All that is now necessary to insure success is the hearty co-operation of each individual interested in the success of the party's undertakings.

You Must Help

Each of you can render the committee in charge the assistance most needed by remitting for the carnival tickets sent you without delay. The committee needs \$3,000 to cover rent and other initial expenses before the doors are opened on the evening of Jan. 28.

In view of this fact YOU are urged to send in the money for the tickets sent you as soon as possible, and not later than Jan. 25, if you can do it. It is the mite in money and service from the many which makes all things Social-Democratic succeed. Do not let this splendid social feature of our movement lag for want of your support at the right time.

Remember the date, Jan. 28. Make no other engagements for that night. Bring your friends with you. You and they will have the time of their life. There will be entertainment to suit all tastes in the different halls. The music will be the best that can be secured. The groups will represent every phase of social and political life of all nationalities. We will all meet you and everybody and their friends there.

But, say, comrades, don't fail to send the dollar for the five tickets we sent you by Jan. 25, as your share of the large amount of preliminary work that must be done to assure success.

Now, everybody together, and success is certain.

As to Upper Houses

It is a good thing that the daily papers allow their readers the chance to talk back for many of these little editorialisms below are gems in their way and voice the real hope of democracy. Thus, a man who signs himself "V. I. Rindler" gives Chicago Tribune readers some sound common sense in a recent issue on the subject of double legislative houses. Here is what he says:

Following are the figures as to the votes cast in the recent parliamentary elections in England. The total number of votes cast was 5,229,071, distributed as follows:

Unionists	2,415,380
Liberals	2,298,894
Laborites	382,138
Redmonites	85,436
O'Brienites	30,470
Miscellaneous	2,543

Says a newspaper dispatch: "Peter Thomson, multimillionaire paper manufacturer of College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati, testified before Attorney Stanley Shaffer at Hamilton, O., that he paid money to Hamilton, O., politicians in order to obtain a reduction of taxes for a land syndicate in which he was interested. Thomson said he had paid \$5,000 to a man to have his taxes cut in two."

It is generally just the fellow that can afford to pay his taxes that has the tax-dodging spirit the most criminally developed.

Two great thoroughfares, thirty-four miles long, have now been provided for between Spokane, Wash., and Couer d'Alene, Idaho, to be lined the entire distance on each side with apple trees. It is a famous idea. Not only is it a blessed thing to make the desert bloom as the rose, but much more to make the ordinary walks of life so blossom.

It is no harder to plant fruit and nut bearing trees than to plant those that are merely ornamental, and it is conceivable that so many food yielding trees might be set out, in a public way, that food in such localities would be almost as free as water in certain seasons, and common enough so that no one could corner it away from the people.

The proposed fruit roads here referred to reminds me of the plan that is already in contemplation in Milwaukee to conduct the city's sewage to a valley several miles south of the city and to use it to fertilize a vast municipal apple orchard.

In the bitter nights of the present winter, when the majority of mankind enjoy at least the shelter of either a home fireside or a furnished room,

pushing us with railroad speed toward a total and abrupt revolution, they might bring about a state of Socialism gradually and peacefully by a series of measures, each consistently developing itself out of the previous ones. They might begin from two poles of society.

Thus, it is now proposed, ever by very conservative people, to take the telegraph system and the railroads of our country under government control and own them like our postoffice department.

Suppose this measure is realized, as it is sure to be in the near future. Then we may do likewise with our express business, our steam and sailing vessels and our mines, and thus onward.

Then we may absorb the Standard Oil company, the steel trust and every other trust, and one great enterprise after another as quickly as possible.

And so from the other pole.

Why could not our cities begin by taking under their control and operating their gas works, and electric light, railway and telephone plants? And why should they not operate their bakeries and drug stores? Let cities furnish to their citizens fuel for winter and ice in summer.

For are these things not just as essential to public health as water?

Then let the cities some day also furnish all the milk, flour and meat needed. For the millers of the country have a trust now, and a few big packers furnish the meat in the butchers. Yes, moreover, let the city some day in the future take charge of the liquor traffic, so that Milwaukee would have more reading rooms and fewer drinking places—we have 1,800 saloons at present.

And, moreover, let the city furnish all the school books. And at least one meal a day, free of charge, and clothes to such as are needy.

I do not say, nor even think, that the social question will be solved in this manner.

Our people are neither wise nor peaceable enough to do it.

But it seems to me this would be the most practical way to solve the social question for a practical people.

Lincoln said, "Capital is stored labor." Whose labor?—Ex.

Thousands of HUMAN men stand shivering in line in the larger cities, insufficiently clad and frozen in the icy blasts, waiting for a midnight dose of coffee and bread from the charitable. They form what are known as "bread lines" in modern civilization—one of the most ghastly pictures presented by the capitalist system. "Peace on earth, good will toward men!"

Yet wretched as are these conditions in our American cities, indescribably worse is the case in the world's metropolis, London. There an army of depleted men and women sleep by day in sheltered places and walk the streets by night, mere animated cadavers, dead in spirit and almost dead in flesh.

Nothing irritates the apologists for the capitalist system more than to be reminded of these horrors.

The world is big enough for all. Society produces in interminable abundance. The wrecks of the rich are well looked after and protected, but the wrecks of the poor, produced by conditions they cannot control, are abandoned to both God and man. Let us hurry a change of system!

Public Service Magazine, organ of the traction and other public service corporations, publishes a picture of the recent Columbus, O., street car strike, showing the inability of the company to get its cars through a crowd of strikers and sympathizers in the heart of the city at the beginning of the three months' strike. It presents the picture as a shameful example of lawlessness, but one cannot but see that no such general massing of sympathizers could be possible unless the company had by its policy and acts practically forfeited the respect of the general community. The picture presents the massing of a people long patient.

Your public service corporation is usually cowardly. It will sin against the people day in and day out, and then if there is a moment of retaliation, it will roll its virtuous eyes and call upon the country to witness how

London's Police Scare

That London police Anarchist scare in which the army was called out to kill two burglars entrapped in a little frame house, is convulsing all Europe with laughter.

The first dispatches seemed to indicate that the London authorities had borrowed rotten American police methods and were simply trying to strengthen the sway of the police administration by a worked-up scare. It sounded a good deal like the artificial Chicago scare of 1886 which ended in a shameful wholesale judicial murder.

In London the two Russian burglars over whom an artificial Anarchist scare had been worked up, were surrounded by police and soldiery in a little house and after the house had been riddled with bullets, it was deliberately set on fire and the burglars, that is, if there was no mistake in their identity—were burned to death. Wherein did this fearful "lawful" crime differ from a southern lynching in this country?

The horror of the thing is just reaching those in London who did not make up the vast throng that witnessed the long drawn out "battles." The dispatches sent to this country tried to justify the crime by claiming that the men were Anarchists come to London to kill the king on coronation day. It sought to poison the judgment of American newspaper readers by claiming that the men were manufacturing bombs in the building in which they were burned to death. If the men had had high explosives there they would have had a chance to do deadly work with their assailants instead of relying on revolvers. But when it was all over even the police did not dare to claim that any bombs or explosives were discovered. Chicago or New York police would have themselves furnished the bombs if they had been on the job!

London journals have long pointed accusing fingers at the United States for our southern lynchings, but the battle of Sidney street will cause them to lower those fingers without a doubt.

Wisconsin Socialist Legislators Now at Work

Madison, Wis.—The Wisconsin legislature of 1911 came to order Wednesday, with twelve Social-Democratic members in the assembly and two in the senate. They are the observed of all observers and are all from Milwaukee districts, as follows:

Senate—Winifred R. Gaylord, Sixth Milwaukee district; Gabriel Zophy, Seventh Milwaukee district.

Assembly—William J. Gilboy, Second assembly district; Frank B. Metcalf, Third district; Jacob Hahn, Fifth district; James Vint, Eighth district; Edmund J. Berner, Ninth district; Arthur Kahn, Tenth district; Frederick Brockhausen, Eleventh district; Max Binner, Twelfth district; George Klenzendorf, Thirteenth district; Michael Kitzman, Fourteenth district; Edward H. Kiefer, Fifteenth district; Frank J. Weber, Sixteenth district.

The Social-Democrats voted in the senate for Senator Gaylord for president pro tem, E. C. Danrow of Fond du Lac for chief clerk, and R. C. McCab of La Crosse for sergeant-at-arms. In the assembly they supported Assemblyman Brockhausen for speaker, Oscar Rademaker of Milwaukee for chief clerk, and John C. Boll of Sheboygan for sergeant-at-arms.

A new situation is presented this year. In recent past legislatures Milwaukee bills have suffered because the Milwaukee representatives pulled in different directions. The other members of the legislature got the habit of saying: "When you Milwaukee men can agree on what you want we will help you pass your measures." As Milwaukee sends almost a solid Social-Democratic delegation

awful and lawless are the people! Such a picture as Public Service presents is really an indictment of the whole private ownership crew whose official defender it is. The only trouble is that the people's wrath is shown much too seldom.

Roosevelt set himself the task of showing the American people that the bread and butter problem could be solved for them without recourse to Socialism and through the old parties. It is hard to see any evidences of the success of his effort. He found himself in pretty much the same plight as the great Bismarck whose only made the people more receptive of Socialistic ideas.

In the face of the insurgent movement throughout the country, which might have been expected to divert the people's attention from the claims of Socialism, the November election showed the Socialists not only recovered from their standstill vote of 1908, but possessed of an increase of voting strength that is still distributing the hired scribbles for capitalism.

Prior to election a Grand Rapids (Mich.) daily defended Roosevelt from carping old party critics by contending that it was not true as they held that he had opened the door to Socialism through his "trust-busting," but that on the contrary, "Roosevelt had made men believe that reform was possible without Socialism," and had thus stayed the spread of that doctrine. But that was written before election! Doubtless the editor feels a little different now.

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Stockholders' Annual Meeting

The United States court of customs appeals has decided that extrajurisdictional Americans visiting this country are entitled to the exemptions from custom duties granted to full-fledged foreign tourists. The appeal was from Bradley Martin, Jr., who said he had become a Britisher two years ago and forsworn his allegiance to himself.

A large attendance is necessary to insure a quorum, and as our stockholders are widely scattered all over the country, it is urged that all stockholders attend, either in person or by proxy. If you cannot attend this meeting personally, kindly assist the tabulation of the proxies and prevent delay in calling the meeting to order promptly at the time specified by having enclosed proxy, properly filled out, filed with the secretary at the office of the company, not later than 3 o'clock p. m., Jan. 16, 1911.

Dated, Milwaukee, Jan. 3, 1911. H. W. BISTORIUS, Secretary.

Don't fail to attend or send proxy, as the question of publishing and financing a daily will be discussed and decided.

FORM OF PROXY

BE IT KNOWN, That I, _____

of _____ County, State of _____

have constituted and appointed, and do hereby constitute and appoint _____

of _____ County, State of Wisconsin, to be my true and lawful attorney-in-fact, for me, and in my name and stead, to vote at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the "Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," to be held Jan. 16, 1911, or any and all adjourned meetings thereof, as fully as I could if I were personally present.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 1911.

Signed in presence of _____

Number of shares _____

Comment on Passing Events.

By Frederic Heath

Latest estimates place the Social-Democratic vote of the world at between eight and nine millions.

The workers of this country produce vast wealth. The important question, however, is: how much of it do they keep?

"The doctrine of children in common has back of it percentage in common, and that abhorrent idea is the end of civilization!" says Archbishop Glemon. This represents one of the meanest nutcracks thrown at the Socialists.

The supreme court of the United States is the only court in the world which has the power to annul the legislation of its country. How Europe must wonder at us! Certain it is that it is an infernal arrangement and subversive of our boasted liberties.

"Democracy is not Socialism," declared Atty. Gen. Lewis of Chicago, at a banquet. Socialism would mean the death of democracy, he said, and by the way, democracy means rule by the people. As capitalism is the alternative of Socialism, this man Lewis evidently believes that we have democracy under capitalism!

While the capitalist press is worrying over the growth in the Socialist vote in this country, it is overlooking an equally disturbing fact—the wonderful increase in new Socialist papers all over the country. Every day brings two or three to my table. It speaks worlds. Look out for us, we have struck our real gait, and nothing can prevail against us!

No Man is as Great as his Work, is a very wise observation in the newspaper heading line. It applies especially to the modern mechanic and the modern professional man. And another observation that might with equal truth be made regarding the modern industrial worker would be: No Man is as Wealthy as his Product. The wealth goes to the capitalist class.

If you do not think that counterfeiting rather than art and common sense regulates styles for women, please note that the women are now forced to wear broad brimmed hats in winter when their complexions are in no danger from the sun, and that the style was changed so as to shelve the hats they already had and to force them to purchase anew. Styles are simply changed to help business.

When it comes to tax dodging it appears that Theodore Roosevelt could also play the game. Documentary evidence is now produced to show that to escape a \$50,000 assessment by New York City in January 1908, he sent an affidavit from Washington stating that he had not been a resident of the metropolis since May 1, 1907. Yet on the other hand—he had signed an affidavit on Aug. 24, 1907, to escape a tax assessment at Oyster Bay, swearing that he was a resident of New York City!

"Our legislation, amounting easily in a single year to 16,000 enactments," Prof. Farnam of Yale, "is mainly the product of unskilled labor. Hence it is not surprising that when it is submitted to the trained minds of our courts a great deal of it is condemned."

But it's an easy guess that the ex-corporation attorneys who as supreme court jurists pass on the laws do not always condemn them for the reasons given. They condemn some to protect vested interests, it is feared.

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to this country, but had to come here twice a year to look after his American income. A contemptible specimen, a leech on American labor, who even cheats the custom house of the usual duties on a lot of jewelry and other stuff with which his worthless carcass was adorned. A true capitalist drone—and full of the real capitalist patriotisms!

The Indiana Lighting company, organized twenty years ago to exploit the natural gas supply of Ohio and Indiana, has practically come out of business. All the gas has been culled into swag for the capitalists who got their rapacious claws upon the field and the amount of gas still left wouldn't inflate a balloon. There was a great bounty of nature, a heritage of the people, that the people did not get. Anybody who likes the way the capitalist system works ought to keep looking for it, but the number of men who have opened their eyes to its iniquity is increasing so fast that it is shaking the very foundations of our established institutions!

The National Civic Federation of labor exploiters and easily flattered labor leaders who like to crook (bribe) with the enemy, will hold a convention at the Hotel Astor, New York next week. The main purpose of the guilded association is first to afford Ralph Easley a job, second to flatter the labor leaders with the idea that they please the big capitalists and thieves by fighting Socialism among trade unionists.

When Grover Cleveland (who sent government troops to shoot down strikers in 1894) slapped campers in the back at a former Civic Federation convention, and called him "Sammy," he exemplified thereby a chief purpose of the organization so far as the Belmonts and Carnegies are concerned.

We have had no less than three letters asking as to the truth of a charge made in a recent issue of the International Socialist Review, that this paper was subsidized by Robert Hunter. Such a crazy charge ought to be its own refutation, but to leave no doubt in our correspondents' minds, we will characterize it by the short and only term it is worthy in this connection. I also wish to catalogue the audacious and various imputations of Lawyer T. J. Morgan of Chicago as of the same foul fabric. With slippery lawyer craft he couches his lies in such words as to protect himself from the consequences of them, while still putting the poison into his readers' minds. Socialists should be on their guard against the fellow, especially newer members who do not know his record.

Is it to misrepresent the Socialists to say that their aim is to abolish private property? asks the Philadelphia Record editor, with the usual capitalist editorial air of infallibility. Why, of course it is. It is the rankest kind of misrepresentation.

The only private property the Socialists expect to abolish is the private property rights of the capitalist class in the lives and the labor of the people.

Socialism proposes to end the eternal producing of private property for the few by the many, and since the many have short their wonderful ability to produce private property it proposes that they change about and produce it for themselves. They will then be the rich class and everyone willing to work will be able to get into that class.

If the capitalists will not then go to work they may take their turn in the poor houses.

Under Socialism the wealth will belong to the workers, whilst under present day capitalism the working class is composed of poor people. They are poor because they work—instead of being able to appropriate to themselves the results of the toil of others.

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Letters on a World-Round Lecture Tour

By Walter Thomas Mills

The British Campaign

(Written for The Herald.)

WHEN the recent campaign for parliamentary candidates was made inevitable and the dates practically fixed, there was still four weeks of work before me in the filling of return lecture appointments. But the campaign was deemed of such serious importance that the meetings were made campaign rallies or where the meetings fell in uncontested districts the national executives of the Independent Labor party and of the Labor party, intervened with the comrades who had the dates to shift my work to the disputed territory. Hence I was for a second time during this year in the midst of the hottest fight in a great British parliamentary election.

This not only brought to me an opportunity greatly appreciated but entirely up to some of my plans of work, including these weekly letters. At once the work became of such a nature that attention to anything else than the campaign became entirely impossible.

But here the letters are coming again and I am sure they will keep coming hereafter.

The election was not unexpected. The British house of lords is overwhelmingly Conservative. When the Liberal party has created new peers, as it has been doing more actively than the Conservative party itself, these new Liberal peers, just because they are given interests in common with the specially privileged, by the very fact of the special privileges which a peerage confers, speedily become Conservatives themselves and are found largely voting against all progressive measures, even though supported by the party which created them.

The house of lords represented special privileges because membership in the house was itself a special privilege born either of aristocratic ancestry or out of parliamentary necessities and in either case carried devotion to special privileges as the essential character of the second chamber of the British parliament.

The final court of appeal is also a function of the house of lords. This function is exercised by the lawyers of the house, acting as a sort of committee of the second chamber and hence the interpretation of the law is also a function of special privilege and, as in all other countries, it is so arranged that the administration of final legal power is in the hands of those personally benefited by special privileges.

But no serious progress can be made in the direction of the common good except at the expense of special privileges of some sort, just as no special privilege can be possessed by any share of the people, except at the expense of all the rest of the people.

The Obstructing Lords

For years the rising movement of democracy has been defeated in all its most important work by the intervention of the house of lords or by the law lords sitting as a court of final appeal.

Local self-government not only for Ireland but for all the rest of Great Britain was denied by the house of lords. Ireland has been heretofore the only part of the empire which was making trouble about it. Not so now, and hereafter.

In religious and educational matters, the house of lords controlled the church and the school and refused all rational legislation for the liberation or improvement of either of these great institutions.

In the land laws and in the raising of local revenues, all sorts of abuses exist—none of which could be touched without the consent of the lords—but they were themselves the beneficiaries of these abuses. They must not be interfered with.

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In the land laws and in the raising of local revenues, all sorts of abuses exist—none of which could be touched without the consent of the lords—but they were themselves the beneficiaries of these abuses. They must not be interfered with.

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membership in parliament from thirty-two to forty, while the fight was on. The budget prevailed.

But the house of lords, or those standing with it, choosing that better ground, as they thought, got an injunction proceeding and obtained a final judgment from the law lords that trades unions could not use their own funds for political purposes. This was the Osborne judgment.

The budget fight has raised a question larger than the budget. The lords had extended their admitted veto to new territory. Not only did the January election deny their power to do so, but it carried a mandate to abolish the veto altogether.

The budget was adopted, carrying with it the public right to appropriate the unearned increment in land by the process of a public tax and it was accepted by the defeated lords, but they refused to yield the veto on ordinary legislation.

The king died. The country said we must not quarrel at a royal funeral. A conference on the veto was arranged and the settings of the parliament adjourned for the summer.

The conference with twenty-one sessions and great formality agreed unanimously that it could not agree at all and a second time in the year 1910 parliament dissolved, and the election was called to instruct the parliament as to whether the veto should go or stay.

The Labor Party Gained

It was said that the Labor party—surely the Socialist members of the Labor party—would suffer most. Their funds were held under the Osborne injunctions. The issue as to the lords' veto, not on a question of labor. So it was said before the election.

The Labor party lost two and gained four and every one of the newly-elected members are Socialists of long standing and of great service to the Socialist propaganda.

The Labor party did not suffer most. They are the only ones who added to their power. The mandate to make an end of the lords' veto is without question. But the mandate to reverse the Osborne judgment is also beyond dispute.

Why, then, all the depression and disappointment among the Socialists? It is easily explained. It can be proven that it is not because of any loss or failure to the Socialist movement and it can also be easily understood that those who are feeling badly for any reason always greatly exaggerate the cause of their displeasure.

The municipal campaign greatly increased the Labor representation in all the municipalities where Labor candidates were named, and here again the gain was for those who had been most active and capable in the Socialist movement. The movement cannot be doing better than it ever did and he losing out both at the same time. The election returns prove the advance. The cause of enmity

Lawyers and Socialism

By Oscar Rademaker

(Written for The Herald.)

THE legal profession is essentially judicial and quasi-executive. It is primarily concerned not so much with the attainment of justice as it is with the enforcement of rights and the adjustment of wrongs as defined by existing laws. It must be understood that justice from a legal point of view is not synonymous with justice from an ethical point of view. It happens too often that legal justice is just the contrary of ethical justice. However, it is a truth that the legal standard of right and wrong is constantly changing. What may have been right in the feudal era is wrong today under capitalism, and vice versa. For instance, the Roman law thought that commerce was not only wrong, but disgraceful, and prohibited the exercise thereof to persons of rank or birth, or fortune. The church, by the council of Meins in 1090, determined that a good Christian could not exercise any traffic, or follow the profession of the law. Numerous other instances may be cited illustrating the continual modification or the concept of right and wrong by the changed relations between man and his fellow-man caused by a constantly changing economic society.

Marx, in one of his copious notes to Das Kapital, expresses a happy surprise over his discovery of this fact. Although the legal standard of right and wrong is always behind the ethical standard, yet, due to the pressure of public sentiment and new conditions it tends to approach it, but is never equal to it. Therefore, a lawyer's field of activity is always conservative and to some extent reactionary. Accordingly, he is continually engaged in looking for precedents of times gone by. He has his face turned not on the present or future, but on the past.

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must be looked for in another quarter.

Here is the explanation. It is impossible for anyone to plan for a revolution of any sort unless he is of sufficient vision to see it before him in some form. No two are sure to see it in the same form. It never comes in the form anticipated. It is a most unusual spirit which can put its whole soul into fighting for something which it grows to expect to come in some certain way, and then be able to rejoice when the same end is gained in some entirely unexpected manner.

The despondency and disappointment, so far as they exist, are the outcry over the destruction of the idols—not because of the death of the gods.

What of the outlook? Personally, I cannot doubt that the plainly expressed wish of the people will never again be set aside by the house of lords. The aristocratic veto is at an end.

This means home rule, not for Ireland only, but for every portion of the British empire—in all portions of Great Britain as well as elsewhere.

This means the reversal of the Osborne judgment and the return to greater power for the unions than they have ever known before.

This means employment for the unemployed, the complete rewriting of the poor laws.

This means public enterprise in a hundred quarters where it has never before been seriously undertaken.

This means the deliverance of education from sectarian interference and control.

This means the rewriting of British election laws with one man, one vote, and a redistribution of parliamentary districts so that one place of 3,000 votes and another of 40,000 votes shall no longer be given the same representation in parliament.

This means the payment of members for services in parliament and of necessary election expenses, both in the national and in the local governments and an end of private and personal privilege in the house of commons and in the city councils everywhere.

A Big Increase in Power

This means a tremendous increase of progressive political power in the house of commons, answerable only to the electorate.

This means adult suffrage for all men and women on equal terms.

This means that the next ten years will win more for Great Britain in advanced political reconstruction than any country burdened with the rudimentary survivals of mediæval days has ever before been able to accomplish in a century and in all this the Labor party is bound to be close to the center till it shall at last become itself the center and Socialism at every step winning the victories which line on line are putting into form the outlines and the substance of the co-operative commonwealth.

the provision business in general is sedulously watched and supervised by the city authorities. Milwaukee has plenty of precedents for its contemplated innovations.

The Lion and the Moralist

A lion and a moralist met in an African jungle.

"Pleased to meet you," said the lion.

"I reciprocate your friendly sentiments," said the moralist.

"I am hungry," said the lion.

"I feel a bit that way myself," said the moralist. "What shall we have?"

"I am partial to man flesh," replied the lion. "I must ask you to be kind enough to provide me with my favorite dish."

"I divine your purpose," said the moralist, "and it is a highly immoral one."

"Oh!" said the lion, "what new fangled notion is this?"

"Men have an inalienable right to life and the pursuit of happiness," said the moralist.

"Hang it," said the lion of the forest. "You don't expect that crazy notion to stand between me and my dinner?"

"It is eternal truth that can not be gainsaid," protested the moralist.

"That is a difficult idea for me to grasp," said the lion. "I must swallow you whole if I am to assimilate it."

To wind up the debate he crouched and sprang, a shot rang out and he fell dead at the moralist's feet.

"No use of prating about your rights," said a hunter emerging from a clump of trees, "unless you have the power to enforce them."—Ex.

Unjust Verdicts

London, Justice: We commented last week on the gross miscarriage of justice in the case of Sir John Williams Bann, who, tried by a Tory judge and a biased jury, was fined £12,000 for an expression of opinion in the public interest. This week another political libel case has been "tried" by the most partisan judge of all, Sir William Grantham—whose continuance on the judicial bench is a satire alike on law, common sense, and fair play—and the result is that the Daily Chronicle has also been fined £5,000 for accusing a Moderate member of the London County council, who was also a parliamentary candidate, of "voting against the feeding of poor children." That this may have hurt Mr. Simmons in his candidature is true—that is the Chronicle's offense, but it is clear that the act of preventing the rates from being applied to the provision of meals caused many children to suffer from hunger who would otherwise have been fed, and the Chronicle's remarks were very fair comment and in accord with the facts. Should verdicts such as this, and that in the Bann case, be allowed to stand no one will be safe, except millionaires.

Would Resort to Force!

The report which the German party recently presented to the international congress at Copenhagen offers conclusive statistics—statistics which no other Socialist party in the world can equal. In 1907, 530,000 dues-paying members were included in its ranks; in 1909, 587,000; in 1909, 633,000; in 1910 722,000. The receipts have on the average exceeded \$240,000 in the last three years. Overwhelmed at the general election of 1908 by the Liberal-Conservative alliance, the Social-Democrats have not ceased since then to register victories. Not only have they regained the seats which they had been robbed of, but they have gained seats which had never before belonged to them, seats of which ordinary political probabilities forbade the prospect of immediate possession. The rapidity of their progress, affirmed by eleven successive elections, has been so unexpected that it has thrown into panic all the conservative elements, and has caused the reactionary parties more and more to admit the expediency of a recourse to force.—Paul Louis, in Revue Blanche, Paris.

Waste

In the early days of the Socialist movement it was pointed out that the tremendous power of wealth production inherent in the capitalist system was the rock upon which capitalism would founder. Since those days the production of wealth has multiplied exceedingly, yet capitalism still drags its weary length along. The worker enjoys a much smaller proportion of the total product than he did fifty years ago. Commercial and industrial crises come and go, yet the great, final crisis of world-wide overproduction, has not convulsed the capitalist regime. It is true that new markets have been opened, but new markets alone would not have been sufficient to prevent the break-up of capitalism. It is the gigantic and ever-growing waste of wealth which has proved the salvation of the capitalist system.—Ex.

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VAL BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE

Get Into the Game

(Written for The Herald.)
Get into the game, brother. There are things you can do.

Do you know that Milwaukee is today the foremost city in America as a hope for a really great, free city?

Do you know that Milwaukee is being watched by thousands of anxious, thoughtful men and women and that these men and women actually pray that we here in Milwaukee may break away from the dark, vicious conditions of the past and establish new conditions and better civic ways?

Do you realize that Milwaukee is looked on as one of the great hopes of democracy?

Do you understand that all over America cities are corrupt and the people bulldozed, beaten, plundered and oppressed—and they are hoping almost against hope that here in Milwaukee the way out may be pointed?

Do you see that all this keen, widespread interest in Milwaukee means that we in Milwaukee are pioneers—pioneers, struggling pioneers helping find the route to a free city and a free civilization?

Get into the game, brother. There are things you can do.

The job is a big one. It calls for bold men who are not afraid of the civic wilderness and the economic jungle. You can help.

Think, read, discuss, ask questions, inform yourself. Get into action. Join the political movement of your class. Go to your branch meetings. Make yourself one of the Defenders.

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SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Published by the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC
PUBLISHING COMPANY

BRISBANE HALL,
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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Fed-
eration of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 29, 1901.

Removal Notice

The business offices of the Social-Democratic Herald, Vorwaerts, Napred and the book department are now located in the new building, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. All persons desiring to do business with any of these departments of the Social-Democratic Publishing Company will find the office through the Sixth street entrance. The Co-operative Printery will remain at 344 Sixth street until about the 15th of January.

Owing to the disorganization of the book department caused by moving, book orders may be delayed for a few days. Patience on the part of customers until things get straightened out will be appreciated by the management. It will be only a short time until we have every facility to fill all orders with the greatest possible dispatch.

* The receipts for dues at the national office for the month of October were \$3,599.20. That was the record amount to that date.

In the recent election conducted by the National Finnish organization Comrade Herman Louko declined re-nomination for secretary-treasurer, his health not permitting him to remain in a position. Comrade Louko in a letter to the state secretaries, dated today, introduces his successor, Comrade J. W. Sarlund, who assumed the office on Jan. 1.

The new members of the National Finnish Executive committee are as follows: Victor Watia, Chicago; Herman Louko, Chicago; Evert Savola, Chicago; Karl Helander, Waukegan, Ill.; Emil Oksa, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. Merilinen, Milwaukee.

The Findlay Call Publishing company, Findlay, O., has established fifty-one Socialist papers, conducted on a co-operative plan, in the neighboring cities of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

Trusts and Monopolies

(Continued from 24 page.)

body knows it would be a losing game right from the start. It is true, there is some competition in the educational field, but not enough to amount to anything so far as public schools are concerned.

Now, how many will say, "Will not this kind of a system pave the way for an unlimited amount of graft?" That is too easy. Give us a harder one. What causes graft, bribery, etc.? Is not this kind of dishonesty brought about entirely by some private interest trying to secure special favors from the government? And if the government owned all the trusts, would not this do away with all these "private interests," so there would be no incentive to graft, bribe, etc.? True, some individuals might try to secure an opportunity to start up a trust, but if the people determine to continue the business he could make no profit at it, and would soon go to the wall just as easy as his predecessors did.

That it would throw a great deal of

responsibility upon the people goes without saying. There is no system known but what has its drawbacks, but this seems to be about the only one that can be successfully advanced against government ownership.

This, I believe, covers the three phases of trust management as advocated by the three leading political parties.

In conclusion, I would be pleased to hear from advocates of each of the systems, either personally or through the columns of the journal, showing wherein any argument herein is unsound.

Arleta, Ore., Dec. 1, 1910.

Socialists Carry City

Star City, W. Va., Jan. 5.—We had a municipal election today, we elected every man on the Socialist ticket. The plumes are pretty sore about it.

This was a pretty cold day, the comrades worked like beavers. They made a bon-fire, at a vacant lot near the polls, and served hot coffee, instead of having beer and whiskey, to keep them warm. We had every voter in town out to vote, there was 78 votes cast, the Socialists got 38 straight votes. The Citizens' party got 21 straight votes, 19 split tickets, this is a correct report as I was one of the poll clerks.

You will notice G. B. Stansberry is on the Citizens' ticket also. We told him that he could not run on both tickets; this will not happen again while I am here and a member of the party. JOHN W. FRANK.

Citizens' ticket—for mayor, D. S. Brewer, 33 votes; for recorder, R. H. Riley, 35; for councilman, Howard Kanfield, 35; E. E. Schriver, 33; G. B. Stansberry, 30; Jos. Maple, 32.

Socialist party—for mayor, Wm. Shay, 45 votes; for recorder, H. A. Higgins, 42; for councilman, G. B. Stansberry, 40; F. McShaffery, 47; Jno. Bayner, 45; J. W. Kennaedy, 45.

Martyr in a Good Cause

Grafton, Ill.—John J. Keon, the Socialist who was kept in jail thirteen weeks about a year ago because he refused to pay his poll tax, has a laugh coming on the city, which has repealed the tax.

Keon, backed by the state organization of the Socialist party, made a strong fight against the effort to collect the tax.

When he was ordered to pay it or go to jail, he went to jail.

He was then ordered to pay or stay in jail, and he stayed in jail.

He was then asked to please pay and get out of jail, because it was costing the city so much to collect the \$1.50 poll tax. Keon stayed in jail. He made an issue of the poll tax, refusing after his stay in jail to pay the tax again this year.

A friend unknown to Keon paid it for him. Then the city fathers met and decided to repeal the tax.

Therefore Keon and the local Socialists are much amused, the Chicago Daily Socialist says.

"Socialism is the liveliest thing in this country today."—Bishop Barry.

From the International Socialist Bureau

CIRCULAR TO THE AFFILIATED PARTIES.

People's Palace, Brussels, Dec. 15, 1910.

Dear Comrades: The International Congress of Copenhagen passed a resolution on arbitration and disarmament and moreover adopted the following proposition:

"The Congress decides that the Keir Hardie-Vaillant amendment shall be referred to the I. S. B. for examination and that the latter shall report to a subsequent International Socialist Congress on the proposition contained in the amendment."

(Signed) Vandervelde, Hillquit, Wihaut, R. Luxembourg, V. Adler, Ebert.

This Keir Hardie-Vaillant amendment reads as follows:

"Among the means to be used in order to prevent and hinder war the Congress considers as particularly efficacious the general strike, especially in the industries that supply war with its implements (arms and ammunition, transport, etc.), as well as the propaganda and popular action in their most active forms."

Ed. Vaillant, Keir Hardie.

In their speech the authors of this amendment pointed out that if the International had indicated the guiding lines of anti-militarist action at Copenhagen, it was necessary to find the means of realizing these ideas at the legislative level. When in the legislative chambers the parliamentary representatives of the workingmen, were not limited in the attempt to frustrate the danger of war, it is the duty of the labor organization to intervene to prevent massacre. And as a practical measure, the authors of the amendment had in view, principally strikes of workingmen who were employed especially in delivering material of war.

The author of the proposition of reference, Comrade Vandervelde, pointed out that the Keir Hardie-

Can Milwaukee Escape Infernal Gas Hold-up?

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The Executive Committee: Anselme, Fornement, Vandervelde, and Camille Huysmans, secretary."

Can Milwaukee Escape Infernal Gas Hold-up?

One of the bills proposed by the Socialist aldermen for introduction at Madison proposes to take the word "exclusive" out of the state franchise of the Milwaukee Gas Light company. And it ought to pass. In fact, it will be truly shocking if the reform Republicans in control vote against it.

The Gas Light company got its charter from the legislature of 1852 and in those days it was no trick at all. Everything was new and small and scarcely anyone dreamed of a future twelfth city of the country growing up to might within the confines of the state of Wisconsin. No one would even notice the word "exclusive," which a foxy lawyer slipped in the bill, and if it had been noticed no one would believe that Milwaukee would ever want more than one gas plant. The idea of the city ever wanting to be free to establish a municipal gas plant could not have been even dreamed of in those wilderness days. The bill passed and the gas company has ever since been a legally entrenched monopoly, legally chartered to rob the people.

The gas company in all the intervening years had the ups and downs—latterly more ups and downs—usual to such undertakings, until finally the time came when the process of gas making had become almost ridiculously cheap, while yet, with the pub-

lic ignorant and legally held at bay, the gas lords could deal in dollar gas and grow swollenly rich from not only the gas itself, but from the very valuable by-products.

The handiness of the word "exclusive" was especially shown several years ago, when the Semet-Solvay Co. decided to locate a plant in Milwaukee. It planned to deal in both gas and coke, but discovering that word "exclusive" had to give up the idea of supplying gas for heating and fuel purposes, especially in the manufacturing districts of the city. Here was a situation the Gas Light company did not relish. The Solvay people proposed to sell their gas at a big profit all right, but at nothing to compare with the gas light company's hold-up of the people. The people would therefore get their eyes open and there would be trouble ahead. Solvay gas must be headed off.

The Solvay plant covers blocks. In coke alone it does a tremendous business. It was not averse to selling its gas outright and the two companies finally came to terms. The terms are interesting.

A contract was drawn up by which all the gas produced by the Semet-Solvay company was supplied to the Gas Light company FOR 15 CENTS A THOUSAND FEET.

Does this mean that Milwaukee

Better Change Your Politics, Mr. Workingman

(Written for The Herald.)

WORKER, are you not thinking that it is about time you were changing your politics? You

who build the railroads, the factories, the houses and carry on the industries of the world for the profit of others; you who have made millions, do you not think it time you were doing something for yourselves?

We are counted a prosperous country. We measure our wealth as one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. How do you share in this prosperity? How much of this wealth do you own? You live in rented houses; you wear cheap clothing; you eat cheap food; you have cheap pleasures. Every year you find the cost of living increasing without any perceptible rise in wages.

The average income of the American workingman is something less than \$300 per year. The amount required to support his family is something more than \$700 per year. This means that the women and children of this prosperous country must go out into the mills and factories to earn the difference between these two amounts in order to keep the home.

We are so prosperous that in the city of New York alone some 25,000 women are compelled to work in order to

support their families. We are so prosperous that we have thousands of men continually out of work, thousands of children going to school hungry and ill clad, thousands of tramps and criminals, and prostitutes, and the same is producing more every year, banquets for degenerate millionaires, and special Pullman palace cars for Parisian pups.

You want more and better clothing, more education, better food, more recreation. You earn these things, you produce them, you are entitled to them, but you do not vote for them.

The poverty of the serfs of the feudal days lay in the fact that they were compelled to give five-sixths of the product of the land which they tilled as rent to the lord to whom they owed allegiance. Your poverty consists in the fact that you give from two-thirds to five-sixths of the product of your labor to the capitalist who employs you and whose interests the Republican and Democratic politicians try to make you believe yours are identical with.

If you produce boots and shoes you get 21 per cent of your labor.

If you produce furniture you get about 25 per cent; if you make clothing you get about 17 1/2 per cent; if you are a worker in cotton goods you get 17 per cent; if you are a worker in woolen goods you get about 13 per cent of your labor.

This is why the children and wives of the workers must go into the mills and factories to help support the families of the nation.

As you receive only one-fifth of your product you, of course, are unable to buy back what you have produced and thus keep the wheels of industry going, and every few years the mills and factories are obliged to shut down and out of work, you go hungry in the midst of the plenty you have produced because you have not saved when you were getting that generous share, one-fifth of your labor.

The interests of the capitalist and the worker are not identical. The capitalist wants more profits; the worker wants more wages—should have the whole product of his labor, and the only way he can get it is to own the instruments of production.

The old parties have baited the workers with false issues long enough. Both of them stand for the same system, for there any limit where the worker is honest and adaptable, and if the worker is entitled to a little more of his product, as some progressive insurgents tell us, he is not entitled to all

of it, and it is not dishonest to try to satisfy him with less than that?

In the solid south the Democratic party is no friend of the worker. Free trade is not a remedy. In London, Eng., where free trade has been in vogue for many years there is one pauper out of every thirteen persons.

To abolish the trusts, to go back to the days of small competition would be foolish, would be impossible, would be a calamity if it were possible.

To abolish the system of competition, whereby the workers underbid each other for the jobs, to own the trusts and operate them for the use of the people and not for the profit of a few people would be possible, would be wise, would be a blessing.

A vote for either of the old parties means a vote for the trust and for the continued private ownership of the trusts and the continued exploitation of the worker.

Some one has said that government is for the people who take an interest in government. Nothing could be more true. The capitalists take an interest in government. In the senate, the highest law-making body in the land, there are more than a score of millionaires. Bankers, corporation lawyers, railroad magnates, lumber kings, the representatives of every special interest take an interest in government, have their representatives in congress and the senate and run the government in their interest.

If you want the government to serve you rather than to be an instrument for your oppression, you have got to take an interest in government. You have to send men to make the laws who represent labor rather than capital. You have got to learn to play the same game that capitalist plays and to play it in your own interest. Not till then will this be a government of the people and for the people. BENNETT-LARSON.

Why I Am a Socialist

By Emanuel Julius.

(Written for The Herald.)

Because I realize that it is harmful to the best interests of society to permit a small class of capitalists to own the industries.

Because I want to receive the full social value of all that my labor produces.

Because I know that by collective ownership and democratic management of the industries (which is So-

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STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Christian Schindler, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at the February term of the County Court to be held at and for said County, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on said County on the first Tuesday of February, 1911, the following matter will be heard and come up for consideration:

The application of Alma L. Schindler and Lillian K. Schindler to open the above entitled proceeding for the purpose of settling, accounting and performing the duties therein in such manner as may be necessary to make it conform to the truth, to wit: the settling of the estate of the said Christian Schindler, deceased, and hearing and being given by publishing a copy of the order for these above works and in each week in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

Dated, Milwaukee, December 27th, 1910.

By the Court.

JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

THANK W. SPER, Attorney for petitioners, 222 1/2 West Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, Court—In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Henriette Julien, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that at the February term of the County Court to be held at and for said County, at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on said County on the first Tuesday of February, 1911, the following matter will be heard and come up for consideration:

The application of Alma L. Schindler and Lillian K. Schindler to open the above entitled proceeding for the purpose of settling, accounting and performing the duties therein in such manner as may be necessary to make it conform to the truth, to wit: the settling of the estate of the said Henriette Julien, deceased, and hearing and being given by publishing a copy of the order for these above works and in each week in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

Dated, Milwaukee, December 27th, 1910.

By the Court.

JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

It is further ordered that all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the estate of the said Henriette Julien, deceased, be presented within the time within which all creditors of the said Henriette Julien, deceased, shall present their claims for settlement and allowance.

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JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

Widow & Mendig, Attorneys for Petitioner.

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Wisconsin State Organization

Winifred R. Gaylord, 704 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

State Secretary's Financial Report for December RECEIPTS.

Dues of Milwaukee County—	
North Side Polish branch.....	\$3.00
Polish Branch, Cudahy.....	2.50
Italian Branch, Milwaukee.....	2.70
11, Milwaukee.....	30.00
12, Milwaukee.....	18.00
Bohemian Branch, Milwaukee.....	6.00
1, Cudahy.....	6.00
1, West Allis.....	8.00
1, Town of Greenfield.....	9.00
22, Milwaukee.....	6.00
17, Milwaukee.....	30.00
17, Milwaukee.....	0.00
1, Town of Lake.....	0.00
1, Town of Milwaukee.....	12.00
13, Milwaukee.....	0.00
Danish Branch, Milwaukee.....	3.00
Polish Branch, 14th ward.....	4.00
15, Milwaukee.....	0.00
German Branch, 18th ward.....	2.70
1, Milwaukee.....	3.00
20, Milwaukee.....	15.00
Hungarian Branch, Milwaukee.....	12.00
19, Milwaukee.....	30.00
5, Milwaukee.....	6.00
23, Milwaukee.....	6.00
Jewish Branch, Milwaukee.....	6.00
Day Branch, Milwaukee.....	3.00
German Branch, Milwaukee.....	3.15
3, 4 and 7, Milwaukee.....	3.00
1, Cudahy.....	3.00
Romanian Branch, Milwaukee.....	0.00
12, Milwaukee.....	31.00
Bohemian Branch, Milwaukee.....	6.00
9, Milwaukee.....	12.00
1, Silver Spring.....	2.25
	\$342.25

Dues of State—	
1, Baldwin.....	\$1.50
1, Green Bay.....	12.00
1, Neenah.....	4.50
1, Waubesa.....	7.50
1, Sheldon.....	1.25
Members-at-large.....	8.80
Russian Branch, Kenosha.....	5.00
1, Doylestown.....	1.80
1, Broadview.....	1.80
1, Rice Lake.....	2.50
1, Wabeka.....	1.50
1, Sheboygan.....	7.50
1, Ashland.....	2.40
1, De Pere.....	6.00
1, La Crosse.....	8.80
German Branch, Kenosha.....	9.00
1, Chippewa Falls.....	3.00
1, Berlin.....	3.00
1, Madison.....	7.50
1, Fort Atkinson.....	1.80
1, Town of Allouez.....	1.80
1, Tinsaw.....	3.00
1, Stevens Point.....	6.00
Bohemian Branch, Kenosha.....	3.00
1, Billings Park.....	9.45
Branch 2, Madison.....	3.00
1, Racine.....	6.00
1, Elroy.....	2.40
1, Town of Browning.....	4.05
1, Corliss.....	4.95
1, Richland Center.....	5.00
German Branch, La Crosse.....	1.80
1, North La Crosse.....	2.25
South Slavonian Branch, Kenosha.....	10.00
1, Orange.....	1.95
German Branch, Kenosha.....	10.50
Scandinavian Branch, Superior.....	3.45
1, Kiel.....	3.60
Finnish Branch, Ironbuck.....	1.00
Finnish Branch, Redgranite.....	2.00
Finnish Branch, Silver Creek.....	1.30
Finnish Branch, Superior.....	5.60
1, Appleton.....	2.40

Total receipts.....	\$789.85
Forward from November.....	\$1.58
	\$821.93
EXPENDITURES.	
National dues.....	\$195.00
Carl Minkley, salary and expense.....	80.97
R. C. McCaleb, salary and expense.....	60.01
Postage.....	17.86
Stenographer's salaries.....	105.20
Rent for December.....	12.50
Towel service.....	8.55
Exchange on checks.....	7.75
String and twine.....	1.16
Cleaning office.....	1.50
H. Thiele Co. picture frame.....	1.00
Wisconsin Telephone Co. long distance service.....	21.25
Western Union Telegraph Co. telegrams.....	2.46
Errors in entry.....	1.35
Typewriter ribbon.....	.80
F. Ritter, salary and expense.....	64.50
W. C. Young, notes of Sept. 9.....	100.00
Free Press, copies.....	1.10
Waukesha Freeman, advertising.....	9.60
S. D. Pub. Co. subscriptions.....	29.50
H. Thiele Co. electric lighting.....	15.54
E. H. Thomas, loans.....	47.30
National constitutions.....	.50
Whitehead & Hoag, buttons.....	8.00
C. D. Thompson, on salary in arrears.....	16.00
Rent of hall in Eagle.....	5.00
H. H. West, blank book.....	1.25
Total expenditures.....	\$794.45
Cash on hand Dec. 31.....	27.48
	\$821.93

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

State Organization Department

LA CROSSE.—Comrade Ammeringer will spend six days in La Crosse, beginning with Jan. 29. He will materially assist the La Crosse comrades in their campaign. A referendum vote will be taken in La Crosse next month on the commission form of government. The form in which this new method of government is proposed for La Crosse is a very objectionable and undemocratic one. The La Crosse Socialists are opposing this measure and will hold a number of meetings for the purpose of educating the people on this point. Besides the Ammeringer lectures they will also get out literature on the subject.

MADISON.—The Madison local is growing. Five new members were added last week. Comrade Orie reports that there are other

As to Special Assessments and Taxes

Milwaukee's system of collecting special assessments and other taxes is certainly not designed for the accommodation of the taxpayer; rather, it seems to be designed for the assistance of the loan shark. Other cities have far better systems.

City Treasurer Whitnall, as stated in the press under date of January 5, strongly opposes the sale of unpaid taxes by the city to loan sharks. He maintains that if anyone should make the 15 per cent interest charged, the city should do so.

In this we will all—except the sharks—agree with him, but why should anyone, including the city, be allowed to prey upon the unfortunate property owner who is for the time being unable to find the ready money to pay his taxes?

The operation of this law does not hurt the owner of large real estate; he can mortgage his property to secure the tax money, and mortgages in large figures do not incur great expense in the getting. The little fellow who owns the house he lives in and is just able to support is the injured party. He must always be, for that matter. Either he must pay the heavy expense of title search and commission to get the small amount of money he needs by mortgaging his little home, or he must pay 15 per cent usury, either to the city or to the loan shark who buys his unpaid tax. Now, there is absolutely no reason for this condition of affairs. It may require a change of laws to remedy the evil, but what have we legislators for unless it is to make change and improve laws. It is greatly to the discredit of past legislators that nothing has been done in this matter.

We all know that a tax, whether special or general, levied against a parcel of real estate, is a prior lien to all other, regardless of priority. It is better security by far than even a first mortgage, if filed at a prior date. When the city levies taxes against

these factories they pay as much as \$1.25 and \$1.50 at the highest for ten hours' work, so they are really ashamed to reduce the wages, but would like to reduce the cost of production.

In order to accomplish this they reduced the hours of labor from ten to eight, paying by the hour, of course, which means so much less per day for the men, but on the other hand, they are trying their best to get just as much work out of them as they used to get in ten hours. The workmen are told that they haven't ordered enough, that is why they reduced the hours of labor. Some of the workmen wanted to get up a petition to ask for ten hours' pay and eight hours' work, but the

rest of the men were afraid and did not have the courage to sign this petition.

Election day was a great day. The night before the election all the saloons were open and there was free beer for every good citizen and honest workman. Most of the men took advantage of the free beer to such an extent that they did not know what they were doing, so they voted for the people that paid for the beer.

I hope that the time will come when the workmen in Merrill will wake up and refuse free beer and charity, and demand their rights as a working class.

CARL MINKLEY.

Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

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Let our advertisers know where you saw their ad.

SIXTH GRAND MAMMOTH SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC MASK CARNIVAL

Saturday, January 28

AUDITORIUM HALLS

For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund and to help pay for the big new four-deck \$25,000 Newspaper Press.....

Our masquerades in the past were the finest ever seen in Milwaukee. We will endeavor to surpass all other carnivals and make this the one grandest, biggest and most stupendous show of all.

Entertainment of the Highest Class—Orderly, Polite, Clean, Moral.

\$400 in PRIZES for \$400 Best Maskers

Prize Contestants must be on Floor at 9:30

It is none too early for organizations, branches, unions and individuals to plan a variety of costumes and characters—now. In fact, rumor has it that some have been considering this matter ever since our last carnival. If you have not already done so, it is well worth your while to at once begin to devote your time and thought to this. An aggregate of about four hundred dollars in cash prizes isn't offered every day. Get busy!

Admission 25c a Person At Door 50c

TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED—To do address for notices, notices, etc. Low price, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 944 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for initiation typewriter, letters, notices, etc. For original CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 944 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

WANTED—Branches and other notices to purchase their flat and Schindler's Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Visit our office. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 944 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 40 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc. Each, or two for \$5. Social-Democratic Press Co., 944 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER.—For the use of Social-Democratic Branches, 100 warrants in a book for \$5. Social-Democratic Publishing Co., 944 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

BRANCHES! We can add branch you wish 100 Orders on Treasurer, issued with stub, only 25c. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING, 944 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

DAMAGES COLLECTED

For personal injury, loss of wages, etc. We collect damages for you. No charges. H. H. Thomas, 944 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

COLLECTIONS

COLLECTIONS—Dues and other notices. We collect for you. No charges. H. H. Thomas, 944 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

For Your Needs Try

Bruett

CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS

For Men and Boys

Fond du Lac Avenue

Cor. 18th St.

PLAUM CLOTHING CO.

Clothiers, Hatters

Men's Furnishings

We Carry a Large Line of

Union-Made Clothing

HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Merchant Tailoring

481-493 ELEVENTH AVENUE

South Side Tavern Hall

473 National Ave.

FOR RENT FOR Weddings, Parties, Balls and Theatricals.

WM. F. SCHMIDT

Manager and Proprietor of

TURN HALL SALOON

EHRMANN BROS.

COMPLETE LINE OF Union-Made Men's and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishings

..MERCHANT TAILORING..

931 TONTONA AVENUE

CORNER WISCONSIN STREET

UNION MADE

The Gerhard Suspender

Every Pair Guaranteed for 1 Year. Best Workman's Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer for Gerhard suspenders.

897 Third Street

A. W. SINKLOW

Plain and Decorative

Painting, Paperhanging and Calcutting

Graining and Hardwood

Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1183 TONTONA AVENUE

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GET BUSY

Don't Miss the Great Clothing Bargains at

Levi Hirsch

Cor. 3rd & Chestnut

The home of Union-Made Clothing



In Best Society

Every woman of social experience knows that no matter how formal her reception or card party may be, there are always some of her guests who really prefer a cool glass of good beer to any other beverage.

These women keep Pabst Blue Ribbon in the house, for they know that while their guests have varying tastes, Pabst Blue Ribbon is the Beer that is liked by everybody.

Pabst Blue Ribbon

The Beer of Quality

costs a little more than ordinary beer—but it is worth all it costs. A bottle of Pabst Blue Ribbon is not only good to look at, but the beer itself has a delicate flavor and rich, smooth taste that is sure to delight.

Telephone for a case today.

Pabst Brewing Company

Phone Grand 5400



AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON—"Three Twins"

The attraction at the Davidson theater next week, beginning with the performance on Sunday night, will be Joseph M. Gaites' production of "Three Twins." This is the celebrated musical play in which Karl Hoschka first attained fame as a com-



poser of popular music. "Three Twins" is a clean musical comedy containing real humor and affording a diversity of entertainment. The wit is as brilliant as the stage settings, costumes of effects. Clifton Crawford and Mayme Gerhuc are the bright particular stars of an exceptionally clever cast. Miss Gerhuc's greatest hit is her singing of the "Yama Yama" song.

BIJOU—"Defender of Cameron Dam"



Harlowe Randall Hoyt's thrilling comedy, written around events in

"Pettyness Beneath the Dignity of the Individuals Indulging in It!"

This Is Milwaukee Medical Journal's Estimate of the Doctors Fighting Dr. Kraft. Is Exhibition of "Doctors' Proverbial Jealousy" It Says!

In the current issue of the Milwaukee Medical Journal the action of the objectors to Dr. Kraft is pronounced "pettyness, beneath the dignity of the individuals indulging in it," and asserting that the instigators are "lowered in the eyes of the laity for their attitude."

The medical journal ascribes the situation to "doctors' proverbial jealousy," and says that "the whole profession is injured thereby." An opportunity is asked for Dr. Kraft to show what he can do in the health department.

"In connection with the appointment of the new health commissioner there has been a great deal of loose talk by some who would show to better advantage if they kept still. Not only is all this pettyness beneath the dignity of the individuals indulging in it, but they are lowered in the eyes of the laity through its indulgence. Whatever has been said is ascribed to doctors' proverbial jealousy, and the whole profession is injured thereby. So please, gentlemen, do not rush into public print about the matter, but resign yourselves to waiting to see what good may come out of this political Nazareth. If he does good work, well and good; if his results are poor, there is a limit to the time of incumbency, and some one else, ready to sacrifice himself for the good of the community, no doubt, will be found."

The committee, if one of the local medical societies, that called on Mayor Seldel to object to Dr. Kraft as health commissioner consisted of: Drs. R. G. Sayle, D. J. Hayes, A. J. Burgess, M. R. Hewitt, C. A. Evans, A. W. Gray, Harry Greenberg, T. L. Harrington, Joseph Kahn, A. L. Kastner, C. H. Fellman, H. V. Ogden, H. M. Brown, T. F. Permain, Charles H.

Sawyer county, in connection with the famous Deitz case, comes to the Bijou tomorrow for a re-engagement of a week, opening with matinee. Never before has a play aroused such intense enthusiasm as has this great melodrama. From the time the curtain rises, showing the little cabin on the Thornapple river, with the pinnies of northern Wisconsin for a backing, until it drops on the last act following the surrender of the brave backwoodsman, who has fought until his ammunition has given out and he feels that he must give in to save the life of his wife and his little ones, there is not a dull moment in Hoyt's great success.

ALHAMBRA—"The Encounter"

Margaret Illington comes to the Alhambra theater Monday night for



an engagement of four performances, including Wednesday matinee, in "The Encounter," said to be the best vehicle this talented actress has had.



Eddie Foy and Emma Carus, in "Up and Down Broadway," will be the attraction the latter half of the week.

Lemon, J. D. Madison, J. J. McGovern, J. P. Mahon, Phillip Rogers, C. H. Stoddard, L. Schiller, J. P. Tangher, G. A. Gerhart, S. W. French and Daniel Hopkinson.

That the protesting doctors have lowered their dignity, is the general consensus of opinion. Dignity is one of the assets of the medical profession, but it did look queer to see certain very dignified doctors in the group that faced the mayor with that remarkable request. Inwardly they must have felt a little cheap.

One of the doctors, tried to make the mayor believe that Dr. Kraft was not a graduate of a "recognized" medical institution. Thus the cat was let out of the bag and the whole squabble was shown to be a question of schools and parties.

"Dr. Rucker was satisfactory to you," the mayor retorted to the remark of another doctor, "you none of you stood by him in his trouble when you knew the charge against him to be outrageous."

And the answer of the doctor to this was as lame as it was significant. "No one called on us," he said!

This kick of a certain number of doctors does not make a bit with reputable Milwaukeeans. They want fair play. Dr. Kraft is a medical man of years standing in Milwaukee and among his former patients are included many leading citizens who all unite in sounding his praises as a practitioner. They believe he should be allowed to make good in the health commissionership, without the interference of the "doctors' proverbial jealousy." They believe he should have a square deal and the city have the chance to benefit from his energetic nature, his undoubted knowledge of common sense medical matters, and his known managerial ability.

opening Thursday night, and continuing through Saturday night, with matinee Saturday afternoon.

EMPIRE—Stock

Commencing Sunday matinee, at 2:30, the Empire will present the famous American classic, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with Clara Turner as Topsy.

COLUMBIA—Stock

For next week's bill at the Columbia the Morris-Thurston stock company will present a grand revival of the famous play, "The Two Orphans."

NEW STAR—Burlesque

"The Girls from Dixie" will be the next attraction at the New Star theater. This show has earned a reputation on the burlesque circuit for

a week's engagement Sunday afternoon. The large troupe is one of the most popular on the circuit. The company will present a long, laughable program, introducing vaudeville stars, comedy experts and a capering chorus of twenty-five graceful girls.

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville

Annette Kellermann, the biggest vaudeville attraction in the world today, will be the attraction extraordinary at the Majestic theater for two weeks, her engagement opening on Monday afternoon. This woman,

never failing to please and attract attention because of its good looking, gingery girls, its comedians, good music, catchy whistly songs and every other attachment required to make it a leader among the best burlesques. George Hackenschmidt, the Russian Lion, will be seen in a wrestling match with William Demetral.

GAYETY—Burlesque

Much jollity, good singing, clever dancing and sprightly acting are among the good things in the amuse-



ment line promised to Gayety patrons when Comedian Charles Robinson and his cute Crusoe girls begin

Gimbels Gimbels Gimbels Gimbels

A Drastic Clearance of

Fine Hand-Tailored Garments

SUITS & OVERCOATS

Remarkably Reduced in Price for This Sale

A BRILLIANT FINISH—A ROUSING WIND-UP to one of the largest seasons this man-moth store has ever enjoyed in the selling of Men's High-Grade Apparel.

Everybody knows that the GIMBEL assortments are LARGE and complete—that's why men like to come here for clothing—but large assortments always mean GARMENTS TO BE CLEARED at the end of every season. It is contrary to our policy to carry over a single garment. We don't do it—so we take our LOSSES cheerfully when the time comes.

THAT TIME HAS ARRIVED in the Men's Clothing Section, so commencing Saturday morning at 8:30, every suit in the store will be subject to the BIG REDUCTIONS arranged for this sale.

Your Choice from Two Lots

13.50 OR 17.50

The Best Made Clothes in America

Are Included in This PRICE REDUCING SALE

Made by HART, SCHAFFNER & MARK, E. L. BLUMLINE, M. STEIN & CO. of Baltimore and Other Famous Manufacturing Tailors.

Men! Come and See! You'll learn more in five minutes than we can tell you in a whole page of type—because what your eyes see will be better than hearsay.

The Suits

Blacks, blues, gray, brown, tans, stripes, plaids, checks, plain and fancy mixtures, serges, worsteds, tibets, cassimer, Scotchies, chevots; in regulars, stouts and slim and extra sizes and for young men to 20 years.

The Overcoats

Black, blue, brown and fancy stripe kerseys, and a variety of fancy overcoatings, plain or convertible collars, cut 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches long, every size—regulars, stouts, slims, extra sizes and for young men to 20 years.

Gimbel Brothers

MEN! Don't Miss Seeing the Splendid Shoes we are offering at this greatly reduced price

1.95



known as "the diving Venus," is said by Prof. Dudley Sargent, physical director of Harvard university, to be the most perfectly formed woman in the world. It will cost \$3,500 to bring her here, and to rebuild the theater stage to accommodate the big tank in which she gives her exhibition of swimming and diving. Eight other acts of uniform excellence on the bill.

Hear Comrade Huggins on "Co-operation" at Ethical Hall, Sunday, 3 P. M.

"Co-operation" will be the subject of a lecture by Walter Huggins of Chicago, at Ethical hall, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15, at 3 p. m. Comrade Huggins is thoroughly conversant with the subject of co-operation. All who are in any way interested in this subject should not fail to attend this lecture.

Comrade Huggins has been the means of starting many co-operatives in the middle west, and understands thoroughly the fundamental principles which must be observed in order to insure success.

In view of the splendid success of the co-operative movement in older countries, and the help they have been to the Socialist party directly, as well as helping the working class in other ways, the Milwaukee Social-Democrats may well consider whether the time has not arrived to make a beginning in this direction.

Comrade Huggins will demonstrate the feasibility of co-operation and the possible benefits to be derived from it by exhibiting many samples of goods and the difference in prices between them when bought through the co-operative method and at the retail stores.

Don't fail to be there. Remember the time and place. Ethical hall, Sunday, Jan. 15, at 3 p. m.

Grand Prize Masquerade Ball Arranged by the Brewers

A great event is to take place in the Auditorium on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, when the members of the "Milwaukee Bierbrauer Arbeiter" Benevolent society will crowd the halls and have a merry time at their annual mask ball. The various committees have been using their utmost efforts to make this affair a grand success, and they assert that this year's carnival is going to eclipse all similar affairs they ever had. Tickets cost 25 cents, at the door 50 cents. Box seats may be obtained at the door at an additional cost of 25 cents. The committee on arrangements consists of the following persons: Albert Kornetzky, Ferdinand Toepfer, William G. Jung, Charles Rommel, Andrew Steigenberger, Herman Handlos and Joseph Wiesener.

New Star Athletic Club

The card for the boxing show at the Shubert theater on next Friday night, under the auspices of the New Star Athletic club, has been completed four good bouts will be staged as follows:

Jack White of Chicago, vs. Battling Scholz of Toledo.
Charles Juhre of Racine, vs. Lee Barrett of Milwaukee.

Kid Graves and Battling Hurley of Milwaukee.
Possy Williams of Milwaukee, and Kid Logan of Chicago.

Fourteenth Ward Mask Ball

Our comrades of the Fourteenth Ward branch anticipate a jolly time on Saturday, Feb. 4, at their grand mask ball, to take place at Putaski hall, 713 Grant street. All comrades are invited and are assured a pleasant time. Admission is 15 cents, at the door 25 cents.

Let our advertisers know where you

LUEDKE

"THE SHOE MAN"

Begins his Clearing Sale Monday, January 16

Look at our Windows
Luedke "Cuts the Price"

413-415 National Avenue

Closed Sundays Open Evenings

CHEAP RENT LOW PRICES

We have now removed to our permanent location

N. E. Cor. Grand Ave. and 2nd St. DOWN STAIRS

Let George do it

Shoes for Men and Boys' Union Made

All Styles and Leather

Geo. A. Schick

BENN. P. CHURCHILL

Physician and Surgeon

Practice Limited to

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT GLASSES FITTED

Juneau Theater Bldg., 1st and Mitchell

HOURS 8-10 A. M. and 2-5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

National Avenue

LAUER'S

Corner First Avenue

JANUARY CLEARING SALE

NOW ON

Unusual Price Reductions

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Furnishings

AT AN IMMENSE SAVING

"When Doctors Disagree"

"I see be th' papers," said Casey, "th' th' health commissioner is in bad w' th' medical bunch."

"Great hivins," moaned Flannigan. "An' Katy broke out again in th' same place?"

"Hush, man, hush—'tis an evil mind ye have," reproved Casey. "Can ye not imagine a case of official delinquency without an angel child being mixed up in it? 'Tis a far more serious matter, Flannigan. Fr'm what I c'n gather, it appears th' th' medical fraternity does not consider th' Dr. Kraft has th' rayquined scientific education fr' th' job. While there is no question as t' his ability, it seems th' he does not thro' w' th' recognized high-brows in th' profession."

"I have not th' massive intellect t' grasp th' full significance in th' disturbance, but thim knights in th' hygienic syringe have ut down pat. Suppose ye were health commissioner, Flannigan. Cud ye smell a dead dog in an alley on a hot summer's day? Ye cud not. An' why not? Not th' ye'r olfactory organs are not normal an' discriminative, but ye have no scientific experience in microscopic analysis. Ye see how ye wud be fixed, do ye not? Theoretically speakin', ye might live over th' glue works an' sleep w' a wet goat in bilious unconcern unless ye were

a graduate in some recognized quack factory."

"An' suppose, in friendly argument, wud ye have another over th' head w' a neck-yoke, and ye are called upon t' diagnose th' ragsulant disaster t' th' whale's knowledge-box? Do ye say anything about a fracture in th' skull? Av ye do ye are lost. Ye must call ut erysipelas or ye may be sayverely insured be some broad-minded board of trustees. Av ye wud be entirely satisfactory, ye must pattern afther th' ancient dame who was all things t' all men. An' av ye it, 'ide th' entire medical profession in that, ye have a life-size contrah on ye'r hands. But all hope is not dead. They wud not, they say, object t' a non-medical man av he was a sanitary engineer."

"What's a sanitary engineer?" asked Flannigan.

"Ye are hopelessly ignorant," answered Casey, "but I will enlighten ye. A sanitary engineer is a felly th' runs an engine in a sanitarium."

A. E. CHASE.

Beggs Must Sprinkle!

Milwaukee has won a fine victory in the supreme court, and City Atty. Hoan and his staff are smiling.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company must pay for sprinkling between its tracks and must remunerate the city for last year's sprinkling, under the affirmation in supreme court of Judge Turner's decision in circuit court. The street railway company has a bond up of \$28,000 covering the cost for 1910.

The street sprinkling case was decided for the city by Judge Turner in circuit court on March 19, 1910. The sprinkling ordinance was passed by the Socialists when they first entered the city council in 1904, and in September, 1905, an alternative writ of mandamus was sued out directing the company to comply with the ordinance or show cause to the contrary. The appellant made a return, alleging justification.

A feature of the case was the intolerable delays of City Atty. Runke and City Atty. Kelly in favor of the company. In fact, Kelly said the city could not win. After the years of delay City Atty. Hoan brought matters to a conclusion.

The trial took place on Dec. 15 and 16 and findings of fact and conclusions of law favorable to the city were made and signed on March 12, 1910. The street railway then went to the supreme court.

Last year the sprinkling was done by the city. The estimated cost is \$28,000.

The city also won the case started by Dr. Bading against the farmers in the matter of the tuberculin test.

The supreme court decided in favor of the justice courts—a decision that will give the crooked collection agencies a longer lease of life. But the end is not yet!

Coroner's Office Is At Last Serving the People!

Last year among the 536 inquests conducted under the former coroner there were but a few jury verdicts ensuring the employers for negligence.

Things are quite different under the new regime. The present coroner, Dr. H. L. Nahin, is a Socialist. He represents the working class.

"The Civic Awakening of Milwaukee"

An Address by

Harvey Dee Brown

At The

Ethical Hall

558 Jefferson Street

SUNDAY, JAN. 15th.

8 P. M.

Music by the Debens Group

ADMISSION FREE

THIS INVITES YOU

MAJESTIC THEATRE

Week Com. Monday Mat. ANNETTE KELLERMANN the diving Venus & the world's most perfectly formed woman Cape Geo. Auger & Co. Kajiyama The Neapolitans Kenney, Nobody & Platt Four Rianos Lem-Put Lawson & Namon Majestic scope

Bargain Matinee Daily except Sundays and Holidays 10c to 35c Evenings 10c to 75c

GAYETY The People's Playhouse

Charles Robinson and Crisoe Girls

Sunday and All Week Presenting Two Side-Splitting Burlettas

LOST A \$1,000,000 AND CONEN IN CHINATOWN

Prettiest and Liveliest Chorus.

All-Star Olio of Eight Acts

Cough?

Our Cough Syrup will relieve it.

Fred A. Wenzel

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

Howell Ave. & Clarence St.

Hence, his investigations and inquests and the jury verdicts are permeated with the proletarian spirit and with regard for the sacredness of human life.

He has been only one week in office and has had three jury inquests, and the verdicts rendered by the jury on all these three cases were "negligence on the part of the company."

Case 1. Stanley Kowalsky, age 18, residing at 727 Thirteenth avenue, was employed as a sectionman at the Muskego yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company on Jan. 3, and during the shunting of switch cars was run over by one of

Town Topics by the Town Crier

The doctors have a funny way of proving their professions of great regard for the present administration!

It seems that the quack doctors are not the only ones that are able to "throw the scare" into the people!

We would respectfully suggest that those newly formed societies to aid the cause of labor in some of the German Catholic churches take as their first task a petition to Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, who is putting up a vast and costly cathedral with non-union labor.

We wonder if Dave Rose found any "staring curs" at the front gate when he made Milwaukee a short call last week, accompanied by his latest wife? And did he get any bouquets from those priests of religion who used to make speeches for him just before election in return for gifts of STAINED glass windows? By the way, it is said the STAIN still sticks to them—the stain of dirty politics.

Again we warn workmen and their wives against those "home remedies" and "recipes you can mix yourself" that are appearing so dishonestly as reading matter all through the Milwaukee daily papers. Most of them are frauds and dangerous, and those that are harmless, because of containing the most harmless drugs, are in most cases catch-penny swindles. Be on your guard!

Dave Rose must have smiled in his sleeve. For he came back to see Milwaukee still groaning under Rosicism—or the after effects of Rosicism, i. e., Rose taxes. The situation is simply fearful and every little struggling family feels it. But it cannot last forever. The city will right itself and get down to a business-like basis. The taxes being paid today are in reality largely back taxes. They are taxes on past indebtedness that the Rose politicians covered up.

It is refreshing to note that a medical journal has had the courage to make straight-out comment on the impudence and pettiness of the doctors of that County Medical society who asked the mayor to depose Dr. Kraft. The position of this particular set of doctors is not improved by the fact that it was an active member of their very society (Doc. Bading) who helped engineer the miserable attack and prosecution of Dr. Rucker, while also it was another member of their society (Doc. Wilhelm Becker, whose integrity none of them defend) who helped put the fin-

the shunted cars cutting off his left leg, above the knee joint and badly lacerating the right leg.

Two hours later he died as the result of shock and hemorrhage. The verdict of the jury in this case was "negligence on the part of the company." From the evidence it was clearly shown that the accident could have been avoided by proper care and regard for human life.

Case 2. Albert Zinda, age 39, married, residing at 943 Orchard street, was employed at Fogg & Taylor, and on Jan. 5, while working at elevator B, was caught in a conveyor and the whole lower extremity mangled up. Two days later he died of shock and infection. The verdict of the jury in this case was also "negligence on the part of the company." The jury held that if the conveyor would have been properly guarded during the replace-

ishing touches to the Rucker outrage. Instead of brahmy trying to again upset the health office, these County Medical society doctors ought to first try to live down the black eye the Badings and Beckers brought on that society by their work in the Rucker case. Some people have no shame.

We call particular attention to the facts given elsewhere about the inquests of the new coroner. Milwaukee ought to be mightily pleased that at last we have an administration of the coroner's office that respects the sacredness of human life—a department that does not help the soulless corporations to cover up their crimes.

What we have repeatedly charged in these columns is now abundantly proved. An old party coroner, elected with corporate money could pretend to be on the job and yet hold such careless inquests as to protect the man-killing industries and save them thousands of dollars. THE CONDITIONS IN MILWAUKEE ARE FEARFUL. They should not be hidden by a pliant coroner's office. We stand horror-struck at the story of how workmen in the steel infernos of Pittsburgh disappear—by falling into the great vats of molten metal, and the trust treating such things with indifference. Things just as bad happen in Milwaukee right along.

Last week a workman at the Semet-Solvay gas plant was helping shovel coal to put out a "spontaneous combustion" fire in the big coal piles. As often happens, a coal avalanche covered him up and consigned him to a horrible death. No one seemed to miss him and when his trial slip was not turned in the company made no search for him. The next day the coal was being removed by the steam shovel called a clam-shell and it bit down into the coal and cut off the man's head and brought it gory and dripping into the light. Thus for the first time the man's death was known. Such deaths are common on the big coal docks and old style coroners helped cover them up. But in the Utke case the coroner's probe was thorough and a jury largely of non-Socialists quickly came to an unanimous verdict.

What will be the result of such verdicts? One rapid result will be the setting up of safety devices to protect the workmen. Heretofore the companies have not cared, for human life was cheap and the coroners helped to keep the public in ignorance of the damnable facts.

Case 3. Ewald Utke, age 40, married, residing at 1219 Seventh avenue, was working at the Milwaukee Coke and Gas company, at their coal plant. While putting out fires which take place by spontaneous combustion, he was asphyxiated by a pile of coal falling over him. The jury verdict in this case was likewise "negligence on the part of the company." From the evidence it was shown that the plants are badly lighted, that no precautions are taken to prevent the falling of such piles of coal and that no effort was made to recover the missing workman.

These are the type of verdicts rendered by a jury under the direction of a coroner who simply brings out the facts when he holds an inquest.



STATEMENT OF THE

Marshall & Hsley Bank of Milwaukee, Wis.,

at the Close of Business, January 7, 1911

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$4,002,858.98
Bonds and Securities	2,410,681.55
Due from Banks	1,523,107.66
Cash	713,545.20
Banking House (Branch)	22,000.00
	\$9,667,683.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	\$500,000.00
Surplus Fund	450,000.00
Undivided Profits	54,239.89
Reserve for Accrued Interest	4,719.73
Reserve for Taxes	21,245.36
Reserve for Unearned Interest	20,000.00
Deposits	8,617,488.47
	\$9,667,683.39

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

James K. Hsley, President.	J. H. Puchlicher, Cashier.
John Campbell, Vice-President.	E. A. Kirchhoff, Asst. Cashier.
H. J. Paine, Asst. Cashier.	Gustav Reuss.
F. X. Boden, Mgr. Bond Dept.	S. H. Marshall.
G. A. Reuss, Mgr. South Side Branch.	
Robert N. McMyrn.	
J. H. Tweedy, Jr.	
C. C. Yawkey.	

The Oldest Bank in the Northwest

GRAND PRIZE

Masquerade Ball

Arranged by the

Milwaukee-Bierbrauer Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs-Verein

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1911

at the AUDITORIUM \$300 - in Cash Prizes-\$300

TICKETS 25c At the Door 50c

RESERVED SEATS 25c EXTRA, AT TICKET OFFICE

Report of the Condition of the WEST SIDE BANK

Located at Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the 7th day of January, 1911, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$1,466,039.03
Overdrafts	8,458.31
Bonds	107,749.00
Due from banks	133,049.99
Checks on other banks and cash items	2,144.39
Exchanges for clearing house	106,054.03
Cash on hand	147,605.57
Total	\$1,971,991.82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits	2,673.33
Due to banks—deposits	1,039.05
Dividends paid	100.00
Individual deposits subject to check	815,420.46
Demand certificates of deposit	4,430.00
Time certificates of deposit	387,219.90
Savings deposits	504,201.62
Certified checks	3,561.10
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,753.97
Total	\$1,971,991.82

County of Milwaukee, ss.

I, George Koch, Vice President of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE KOCH, Vice President.

Correct—Attest: A. GETTELMAN, OTTO J. SCHOENLEBER, Directors.

(Notarial Seal.) Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of January, 1911.

HERBERT FEERICK, Notary Public. My commission expires June 7, 1914.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF The Second Ward Savings Bank

located at Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, at the close of business on the seventh day of January, 1911, pursuant to call by the Commissioner of Banking.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$5,084,886.02
Bonds and Stocks	3,135,675.00
Real Estate	294,200.00
Cash on hand and due from Banks	3,221,217.57
Total	\$11,736,030.49

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided Profits	222,503.30
Deposits	10,313,536.20
Total	\$11,736,030.49

County of Milwaukee, ss.

I, Chas. C. Schmidt, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the foregoing is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHAS. C. SCHMIDT, Cashier.

Correct—Attest: AUGUST UHLEN, JOS. E. UHLEN, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of January, 1911.

ERICH W. BEHRENS, Notary Public. My commission expires June 4, 1914.

(Notarial Seal.)

D. D. WAUGH, Attorney at Law, 330 GRAND AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DAVIDSON

SHIRMAN BROWN, Manager

All Next Week, Starting Sunday, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

Jos. M. Gaites begs to offer Clifton Crawford and Company of Eighty, in

3 Twins

The Smartest of Musical Comedies.

Music by Karl Hosekna, author of "Madame Sherry" and "The Girl of My Dreams." Book by Charles Dickson. Lyrics by Otto Hauerbach. Staged by Gus Shlke.

Prices: Nights, 25c to \$1.50. Matinees, 25c to \$1.00.

BIJOU

The Season's Greatest Hit Beginning Mat Tomorrow, Jan. 15. Other Matinees Wed. and Sat.

The Defender

OF...

Cameron Dam

By H. R. Hoyt. Founded on the Diets Events.

A Drama of Human Rights

A Scenic Production—A Cast of Able Players.

Special-The Genuine Indian Quartette

NOTE—Owing to the enormous success of this play last December, thousands were unable to gain admission. Telephone for seats.

NEXT PLAY—Sunday Jan. 22

Klimt & Gazzolo offer

THE MONTANA LIMITED

The Melodrama of Railroad and Mountain Life.

ALHAMBRA

Monday Night for Four Performances Popular Price Matinee Wednesday

MARGARET ILLINGTON

in "THE ENCOUNTER" by Pierre Berni, author of "Zaza" Evenings 8:30-5:00. Matinees 2:30-5:00

917-919

Third Street Cor. Wright St.

THE NEW STORE OF THE NORTH SIDE

S. LEVY CO.

917-919

Third Street Cor. Wright St.

Retiring From Business

CLOSING OUT SALE NOW ON

Our Entire Stock of Women's, Misses' and Children's

Coats, Suits, Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Furs,

Millinery, Hair Goods, Etc

Involved in a Closing Out Sale

At Prices That Are Crowding the Store Every Day

When we use the term "Closing Out" we use it with full meaning, as it is our desire to close out everything—it's a mighty merchandise movement planned to force the selling of thousands of dollars worth of merchandise in a very restricted space of time.

NOT A SINGLE DOLLAR'S WORTH TO BE RESERVED

SAVING POSSIBILITIES THAT WILL PROVE A REAL REVELATION to you—cost or value have been forgotten—every consideration is subordinated to the MAIN OBJECT—

Selling This Immense Stock Immediately

Doors Open Daily at 8:30 P. M.

S. LEVY CO.

THIRD STREET, CORNER WRIGHT

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

We do not expect cost for our goods—we haven't any right to, because we must crowd an entire season's selling into a limited number of days, and you know just as well as we do that it will take bargains of surpassing value, giving more, greater than any that have ever gone before or could possibly follow, to absolutely insure the quick selling of this immense amount of merchandise.

STORE FOR RENT FIXTURES FOR SALE